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INFLUENZA—PREVALENCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The peak of the present wave of epidemic influenza definitely has passed in practically all sections of the United States. According to morbidity reports furnished to the Public Health Service by State health departments, in only 3 of the 40 States for which fairly regular reports are available, were increases reported for the week ended February 21. The States for which no decreases in the number of cases were reported were Georgia, Vermont, and Oregon; while in Maine, New York (exclusive of New York City), and Louisiana the decreases indicated were relatively small.

TABLE 1.—*Influenza case reports. Number of cases of influenza occurring in various States as reported to the Public Health Service by State health departments.*

[States omitted are those from which no reports have been received. Blank spaces indicate that no report was received for the week. These reports are preliminary and subject to change.]

State.	Average per week in December, 1919.	Cases reported week ended January—					Cases reported week ended February—		
		3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21
Alabama.....	5				8	203	1,296	3,236	2,366
Arkansas.....	26	52	35	53	179	595	5,666	6,599	2,793
California.....	24	14	32	322	1,604	7,133	13,060	11,887	7,420
Connecticut.....	5	1	1	14	1,123	4,664	5,666	4,868	2,771
Delaware.....	3	1	1				86	78	43
District of Columbia.....	4	23	9	126	1,216	1,616	557	298	104
Florida.....	6	14	2	10	484	1,547	1,581	1,735	1,420
Georgia.....	25	10	27	27	95	617	3,256	5,411	7,809
Illinois.....			88	270	922	2,783	2,394		
Indiana.....	55	60	73	3,251	14,805	29,156	30,330	23,037	7,237
Iowa.....	41	31	18	44	1,714		7,811	7,503	3,904
Kansas.....	3	1	10	30	644	3,960	5,070	1,981	869
Kentucky.....	11	22	17	45	1,130	8,582	16,960	17,699	10,026
Louisiana.....	44	41	45	75	170	878	2,536	6,067	
Maine.....	13	32	52	27	123	763	1,901	3,690	3,153
Maryland.....	2	7	1	4		387	936	3,942	3,702
Massachusetts.....							4,935	8,942	4,758
Michigan.....	31	41	40	54		3,730	9,731	12,389	4,375
Minnesota.....							14,201	13,470	6,672
Missouri.....						5,775	11,397	7,555	4,213
Mississippi.....						4,043	5,359	1,696	466
Montana.....	3	2	0	1	67	1,022	2,761	4,014	3,332
Nebraska.....	1		2	1	154	1,815	1,847	1,650	1,400
New Hampshire.....							3,998	6,048	3,272
New Jersey.....	28	22	23	98	753	7,365	9,603	5,807	2,798
New Mexico.....	3	2	8	4	61	260	1,576	1,166	632
New York (exclusive of New York City).....	36	52	31	61	555	4,755	11,616	13,259	11,304
New York City.....	58	42	100	384	5,690	30,456	21,388	8,091	3,030
North Carolina.....						3,356	12,892	25,571	14,439
North Dakota.....							946	497	178
Ohio.....							10,479		
Oregon.....							1,042	1,318	1,971
Pennsylvania.....							16,090	13,324	9,365
South Carolina.....						1,661	3,179	3,916	2,846
South Dakota.....	1			3	118		5,042	4,976	3,047
Tennessee.....							2,331	1,432	
Texas.....							11,265	6,788	1,035
Utah.....							1,489	228	96
Vermont.....	1				25	89	272	796	1,314
Virginia.....						3,097	6,318	2,934	1,512
Washington.....	1				12	902	6,451	6,426	4,596
West Virginia.....						1,667	4,732	6,308	1,848
Wisconsin.....	3	6	3	67	1,944	6,739	14,328	10,310	6,274
Wyoming.....						1,372			
Total.....	433	476	618	4,971	33,601	141,009	295,584	266,942	152,390
Number of States reporting..	25	20	22	22	24	31	43	40	38

¹ Week ended Friday.

² Five days only.

³ Six days only.

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As predicted in the Public Health Reports of February 20, the peak of mortality from influenza and pneumonia (all forms) in the group of 46 large cities included in the Weekly Health Index of the Bureau of the Census was reached in the week ended February 14. Considering these cities as a single group, the excess mortality rate (over that of a normal year in the corresponding season) was 853 for the week ended February 21, as compared with 1,322 for the preceding week, 1,241 for the week ended February 7, and 746 for the week ended January 31.

TABLE A.—*Comparison of the excess¹ annual mortality rate per 100,000 from influenza and pneumonia (all forms) by weeks during the 1920 epidemic with that for corresponding weeks in the 1918 epidemic in cities included in the Weekly Health Index of the Bureau of the Census, considered as a whole.*

Week ended—	Excess over correspond- ing week of median year.	Week ended—	Excess over correspond- ing week of median year.
1918		1920	
Sept. 14.....	—6	Jan. 3.....	—56
Sept. 21.....	76	Jan. 10.....	—55
Sept. 28.....	326	Jan. 17.....	—27
Oct. 5.....	1,028	Jan. 24.....	184
Oct. 12.....	2,557	Jan. 31.....	746
Oct. 19.....	4,592	Feb. 7.....	1,241
Oct. 26.....	4,695	Feb. 14.....	1,322
Nov. 2.....	3,332	Feb. 21.....	853
Nov. 9.....	1,832		
Nov. 16.....	989		
Nov. 23.....	620		
Nov. 30.....	526		
Dec. 7.....	617		
Dec. 14.....	792		
Dec. 21.....	801		
Dec. 28.....	629		

¹ Excess over the mortality rate from the same causes in the corresponding week of the median year in the period 1910-1916. The weekly rates for the median year have been approximated by plotting the rate for the median year for each month (thus affording a rough "normal" seasonal curve) for each city and then by reading from the curve the indicated median rate at the midpoint for each week. The excess has been found by subtracting this median rate from the actual rate for the corresponding weeks in 1918 and 1920.

If the curves of the two epidemic waves be plotted on arithlog paper and fitted together, it will be noted that they are strikingly similar so far, especially if the excess over what apparently is the "norm" for 1920 is taken into consideration. Placing the peaks together and computing the ratios of the weekly excess rates for the 1920 wave to that of corresponding weeks in the 1918 wave, it is seen that for the five highest weeks (ended Jan. 24–Feb. 21) the mortality in these large cities chargeable to the present epidemic is so far under 30 per cent of what it was in 1918.

For the cities in which the peak of excess mortality from influenza and pneumonia (all forms) definitely appears to have been reached, the following table has been prepared. It should be noted that the data for cities appearing in the Public Health Reports for the two weeks preceding this issue have been considerably revised.

TABLE B.—*Excess of mortality¹ from influenza and pneumonia (all forms) in peak week of 1920 epidemic compared with that of 1918 epidemic in certain cities.*

City.	Week in which peak occurred.		Excess annual rate per 100,000—peak week.		Per cent which 1920 peak week excess rate is of 1918 peak week excess rate. ²
	1918	1920	1918	1920	
Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 26	Jan. 31	4,620	1,886	41
Washington, D. C.	Oct. 19	do.	7,989	2,072	26
Dayton, Ohio	Oct. 26	Feb. 7	5,352	1,611	30
Kansas City, Mo.	Nov. 2	do.	3,173	3,362	106
Milwaukee, Wis.	Oct. 26	do.	1,915	1,927	101
Minneapolis, Minn.	do.	do.	1,963	2,065	105
New York, N. Y.	do.	do.	5,091	1,705	34
Oakland, Calif.	Nov. 2	do.	5,679	1,196	21
St. Louis, Mo.	do.	do.	1,581	2,399	152
St. Paul, Minn.	Nov. 16	do.	2,664	1,465	55
Syracuse, N. Y.	Oct. 19	do.	8,085	2,651	33
Toledo, Ohio	Oct. 26	do.	2,642	865	33
Albany, N. Y.	do.	Feb. 14	8,535	980	11
Baltimore, Md.	Oct. 19	do.	10,419	1,745	17
Boston, Mass.	Oct. 5	do.	7,925	1,399	18
Cambridge, Mass.	do.	do.	6,461	1,058	16
Cleveland, Ohio	Nov. 2	do.	4,282	1,483	35
Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 26	do.	2,623	2,519	96
Grand Rapids, Mich.	(³)	do.	(³)	1,285	(³)
Indianapolis, Ind.	Oct. 19	do.	2,210	2,004	91
Louisville, Ky.	Oct. 26	do.	3,770	874	23
Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 19	do.	6,042	1,836	30
Newark, N. J.	Oct. 26	do.	5,123	1,503	29
New Haven, Conn.	do.	do.	6,033	1,630	27
New Orleans, La.	do.	do.	9,156	492	5
Omaha, Nebr.	Oct. 19	do.	4,547	1,802	40
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Nov. 9	do.	6,726	3,297	49
Providence, R. I.	Oct. 19	do.	4,948	1,421	29
Richmond, Va.	do.	do.	6,275	857	14
Rochester, N. Y.	Oct. 26	do.	4,077	824	20
San Francisco, Calif.	Nov. 2	do.	7,927	1,341	17

¹ Excess over the mortality rate from same causes in the corresponding week of the median year in the period 1910-1916. The weekly rates for the median year have been approximated by plotting the rate for the median year for each month (thus affording a rough "normal" seasonal curve) for each city and then by reading from the curve the indicated median rate at the mid-point for each week. The excess has been found by subtracting this median rate from the actual rate for the corresponding week in 1918 and 1920.

² The percentages appearing in a similar table in the Public Health Reports for Feb. 20 have been considerably revised and a number of corrections have been made in the table above.

³ Data not available.

It will be noted that the peak of mortality in this epidemic wave apparently has definitely occurred in 31 out of 40 cities for which data are available. In 8 cities—Atlanta, Birmingham, Buffalo, Fall River, Lowell, Nashville, Philadelphia, and Worcester—further increases were reported for the week ended February 21. Incomplete reports were received from Los Angeles, Oakland, and Jersey City, which cities apparently were at or near their peaks.

The very wide variations in the ratios of the excess peak rates for 1920 to those for 1918 for the different cities (ranging from 5 to 152) are especially interesting and suggest correlations of possible significance from more than one point of view. In a later publication, where more complete data will be available, some analyses of these differences will be presented.

Note already has been made in a preliminary way of the quite definite geographical movement of the epidemic at successive time intervals. (Public Health Reports, Feb. 20, p. 386.) The later reports afford further evidence of this movement along the lines already mentioned.

In Table II is given the number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia (all forms) by weeks in January and February to date, as reported in the Weekly Health Index of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE II.—Deaths from influenza and pneumonia (all forms) in certain large cities, by weeks, in January and February, 1920.

City.	Week ended—							
	Jan. 3.	Jan. 10.	Jan. 17.	Jan. 24.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.
Albany, N. Y.....	6	3	2	3	14	19	29	23
Atlanta, Ga.....	16	17	10	10	15	32	168	189
Baltimore, Md.....	30	20	35	24	59	122	258	231
Birmingham, Ala.....	11	11	18	16	14	22	18	59
Boston, Mass.....	24	28	28	45	85	158	255	216
Buffalo N. Y.....	13	10	7	19	17	67	141	145
Cambridge, Mass.....	4	8	7	8	14	22	28	23
Chicago, Ill.....	98	107	153	472	1,109	1,005	494	243
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	18	14	12	17	25	38	62	81
Cleveland, Ohio.....	28	21	25	26	41	158	258	177
Columbus, Ohio.....	5	15	9	8	22	59	118	66
Dayton, Ohio.....	7	4	7	13	46	47	32	24
Denver, Colo.....	15	21	18	24	49	159	100	67
Fall River, Mass.....	3	7	10	5	3	5	16	25
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	3	1	4	2	6	31	37	32
Indianapolis, Ind.....	13	18	16	21	36	92	124	72
Jersey City, N. J.....	12	14	14	24	64	(²)	(²)	78
Kansas City, Mo.....	12	13	29	96	120	220	167	74
Los Angeles, Calif.....	18	16	18	19	22	42	88	(²)
Louisville, Ky.....	9	10	10	9	18	40	52	48
Lowell, Mass.....	3	5	4	2	7	12	10	36
Memphis, Tenn.....	15	12	12	11	10	22	64	61
Milwaukee, Wis.....	15	25	13	45	141	184	121	93
Minneapolis, Minn.....	20	12	10	9	63	168	125	388
Nashville, Tenn.....	4	6	11	6	12	8	23	47
Newark, N. J.....	15	17	14	30	55	116	142	96
New Haven, Conn.....	11	6	8	10	19	20	60	34
New Orleans, La.....	18	27	27	27	32	36	62	31
New York, N. Y.....	195	218	261	511	1,508	1,988	1,796	987
Oakland, Calif.....	7	4	8	20	24	55	54	(²)
Omaha, Nebr.....	5	4	7	13	45	62	73	32
Philadelphia, Pa.....	64	55	75	108	153	289	564	620
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	55	47	53	55	76	168	417	290
Portland, Oreg.....	14	13	18	8	15	21	57	(²)
Providence, R. I.....	6	12	13	8	14	39	88	82
Richmond, Va.....	6	2	9	6	21	35	38	28
Rochester, N. Y.....	8	13	7	12	23	59	52	27
St. Louis, Mo.....	47	57	41	73	236	401	282	129
St. Paul, Minn.....	7	4	(²)	26	72	80	63	(²)
San Francisco, Calif.....	20	14	26	48	59	115	127	113
Seattle, Wash.....	9	12	4	7	12	32	98	78
Spokane, Wash.....	0	4	3	3	12	32	64	324
Syracuse, N. Y.....	6	4	8	10	31	89	78	29
Toledo, Ohio.....	8	9	8	9	18	54	50	51
Washington, D. C.....	32	22	27	81	181	164	92	55
Worcester, Mass.....	5	10	9	7	14	15	44	52

¹ Deaths from pneumonia (all forms) only.

² No report.

³ Deaths from influenza only.

In Table III is presented the annual mortality rate per 100,000 from influenza and pneumonia (all forms) by weeks in January and February to date for those cities in the Weekly Health Index for which population estimates are available. For convenience in comparison the "normal" annual rate from these causes in the

corresponding weeks is also shown in Table III. The method by which this "normal" rate was found is explained in the footnotes to the table.

TABLE III—*Annual death rate per 100,000 from influenza and pneumonia (all forms) by weeks ended Jan. 3 to Feb. 21, 1920, and for corresponding weeks of the median year in the period 1910-1916.*¹

City.	In median year of the period 1910-1916.						1920.					
	Week ended—						Week ended—					
	Jan. 17.	Jan. 24.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.	Jan. 17.	Jan. 24.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.
Albany, N. Y.	407	406	399	387	370	346.	93	139	649	880	1,350	1,065
Atlanta, Ga.	225	228	239	253	276	302	² 258	² 258	388	827	² 1,758	² 2,300
Baltimore, Md.	368	367	358	345	341	340	272	187	459	949	2,086	1,797
Birmingham, Ala.	294	307	325	337	344	346	² 211	422	369	580	475	1,556
Boston, Mass.	300	300	298	296	294	297	186	299	564	1,049	1,693	1,434
Buffalo, N. Y.	211	212	214	216	220	226	77	209	187	738	1,554	1,598
Cambridge, Mass.	266	267	264	258	252	252	328	374	655	1,029	1,310	1,076
Chicago, Ill.	344	344	341	337	333	330	307	948	2,227	2,018	993	488
Cincinnati, Ohio.	258	266	271	275	276	276	150	212	312	474	773	1,010
Cleveland, Ohio.	174	173	173	174	177	185	161	167	264	1,016	1,660	1,139
Columbus, Ohio.	214	212	210	210	212	219	208	185	509	1,366	2,731	1,528
Dayton, Ohio.	268	270	269	265	260	254	279	519	1,836	1,876	1,277	958
Fall River, Mass.	307	344	394	435	450	452	406	203	122	203	650	1,015
Grand Rapids, Mich.	152	156	154	146	139	137	154	77	231	1,193	1,424	1,232
Indianapolis, Ind.	276	276	259	233	223	222	² 287	377	646	1,652	2,227	1,293
Jersey City, N. J.	296	295	292	289	287	287	229	393	1,047	(³)	(³)	1,276
Kansas City, Mo.	261	275	286	294	300	300	482	1,595	1,994	3,656	2,775	1,230
Los Angeles, Calif.	188	187	183	174	161	145	165	174	202	385	807	(³)
Louisville, Ky.	228	234	236	239	243	253	215	193	387	859	1,117	1,031
Lowell, Mass.	313	316	308	291	271	264	191	96	335	574	478	1,721
Memphis, Tenn.	330	330	327	322	320	322	404	371	337	741	2,156	2,055
Milwaukee, Wis.	181	185	187	189	190	190	² 149	517	1,621	2,116	1,391	471
Minneapolis, Minn.	220	228	228	220	206	183	136	122	857	2,285	1,700	⁴ 517
Nashville, Tenn.	312	317	332	367	393	418	481	262	525	350	1,006	2,056
Newark, N. J.	276	274	261	243	224	220	170	365	669	1,411	1,727	1,131
New Haven, Conn.	438	440	432	402	390	388	269	337	640	673	2,020	⁴ 1,145
New Orleans, La.	318	333	344	350	354	354	368	368	436	491	846	⁴ 423
New York, N. Y.	265	270	276	282	290	298	261	511	1,308	1,987	1,795	987
Oakland, Calif.	174	165	153	143	130	120	195	487	584	1,339	1,315	(³)
Omaha, Nebr.	272	281	295	305	310	310	202	376	1,302	1,793	2,112	926
Philadelphia, Pa.	286	291	290	289	286	284	222	320	453	856	1,670	1,835
Pittsburgh, Pa.	391	394	388	377	368	367	466	483	668	1,476	3,665	2,549
Providence, R. I.	290	301	309	314	320	322	257	158	277	771	1,741	1,622
Richmond, Va.	362	369	373	375	376	377	292	195	681	1,136	1,233	908
Rochester, N. Y.	225	225	218	206	200	198	138	236	453	984	1,024	532
St. Louis, Mo.	313	311	300	282	257	244	274	488	1,578	2,681	1,885	862
St. Paul, Minn.	163	162	159	154	150	150	(³)	526	1,457	1,619	1,275	(³)
San Francisco, Calif.	216	204	181	162	152	150	283	523	643	1,253	1,493	1,231
Syracuse, N. Y.	199	209	217	224	229	230	258	323	1,001	2,375	2,520	937
Toledo, Ohio.	176	192	202	209	214	218	159	180	358	1,074	994	1,014
Washington, D. C.	262	270	278	284	293	305	351	1,052	2,350	2,129	1,194	714
Worcester, Mass.	320	333	341	346	348	346	270	210	420	450	1,321	1,561

¹ The weekly rate for this median year in the period 1910-1916 is presented as a "normal" rate. It is, of course, only approximated, and was found by plotting the rate for the median year for each month (thus affording a rough "normal" seasonal curve) for each city, and then by reading from the curve the indicated median rate at the midpoint of each week.

² For pneumonia only.

³ No report.

⁴ Influenza only.

Table IV is based on Table III and shows the excess of the annual death rate from influenza and pneumonia (all forms), by weeks, in January and February to date, over the seasonal "normal" in the same cities.

TABLE IV.—*Excess of annual death rate per 100,000 from influenza and pneumonia (all forms), by weeks, Jan. 3 to Feb. 21, 1920, over that in corresponding week of median year (1910-1916) in certain large cities.¹*

City.	Excess over corresponding week of median year—Annual rate per 100,000.							
	Jan. 3.	Jan. 10.	Jan. 17.	Jan. 24.	Jan. 31.	Feb. 7.	Feb. 14.	Feb. 21.
Albany, N. Y.	- 54	-251	-314	-267	250	493	980	719
Atlanta, Ga.	² - 85	² 209	² 33	² 30	149	574	² 1,482	² 1,998
Baltimore, Md.	-106	-204	- 96	-180	101	604	1,745	1,457
Birmingham, Ala.	- 5	² - 1	² -83	115	44	243	1,131	1,210
Boston, Mass.	-131	-113	-114	- 1	266	753	1,399	1,137
Buffalo, N. Y.	- 69	-102	-134	- 3	27	522	1,334	1,372
Cambridge, Mass.	- 68	111	62	107	391	771	1,058	824
Chicago, Ill.	-102	-118	- 37	604	1,886	1,681	660	158
Cincinnati, Ohio.	- 8	- 71	-108	- 54	41	199	497	734
Cleveland, Ohio.	0	- 41	- 13	- 6	91	843	1,483	954
Columbus, Ohio.	-103	130	- 6	- 27	299	1,156	2,519	1,309
Dayton, Ohio.	51	-101	11	249	1,567	1,611	1,017	704
Fall River, Mass.	-128	5	99	-141	-272	-232	200	563
Grand Rapids, Mich.	- 15	-105	2	- 79	77	1,047	1,285	1,095
Indianapolis, Ind.	² -168	62	² 11	101	587	1,419	2,004	1,071
Jersey City, N. J.	- 90	- 64	- 67	98	755	(³)	(³)	989
Kansas City, Mo.	- 31	- 31	221	1,320	1,708	3,362	2,475	930
Los Angeles, Calif.	- 16	- 39	- 23	- 13	19	211	646	(³)
Louisville, Ky.	- 12	- 3	- 13	- 41	151	620	874	778
Lowell, Mass.	-145	- 66	-122	-220	27	283	207	1,457
Memphis, Tenn.	193	81	74	41	10	419	1,836	1,733
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	111	² - 32	332	1,434	1,927	1,201	276
Minneapolis, Minn.	88	- 41	- 84	-106	629	2,065	1,494	4,334
Nashville, Tenn.	-130	- 47	169	- 55	193	- 17	613	1,638
Newark, N. J.	- 77	- 64	-106	91	408	1,168	1,503	911
New Haven, Conn.	0	-222	-169	103	208	271	1,630	² 757
New Orleans, La.	- 36	67	50	35	92	141	492	460
New York, N. Y.	- 61	- 42	- 4	241	1,032	1,705	1,505	689
Oakland, Calif.	- 16	- 84	21	395	431	1,196	1,185	(³)
Omaha, Neb.	-117	-151	- 70	95	1,007	1,488	1,802	616
Philadelphia, Pa.	- 76	-116	- 64	29	163	567	1,384	1,551
Pittsburgh, Pa.	120	31	75	89	280	1,099	3,297	2,182
Providence, R. I.	-127	- 34	- 33	-143	- 32	457	1,421	1,500
Richmond, Va.	-130	-280	- 70	- 74	308	761	857	531
Rochester, N. Y.	- 41	38	- 87	11	235	778	824	334
St. Louis, Mo.	15	72	- 39	177	1,278	2,399	1,628	618
St. Paul, Minn.	- 12	- 79	(³)	364	1,298	1,465	1,125	(³)
San Francisco, Calif.	- 4	- 68	67	319	462	1,091	1,341	1,081
Syracuse, N. Y.	10	100	59	115	784	2,651	2,291	797
Toledo, Ohio.	19	24	- 17	- 12	156	865	780	706
Washington, D. C.	175	34	89	782	2,072	1,845	901	409
Worcester, Mass.	-117	1	- 50	-123	79	104	973	1,215

¹ The weekly rates for the median year in the period (1910-1916) have been approximated by plotting the rate for the median year for each month (thus affording a rough "normal" seasonal curve) for each city, and then by reading from the curve the indicated median rate at the midpoint for each week. The excess has been found by subtracting this median rate from the actual rate for each week in 1920. When the difference is "minus" it is so indicated.

² For pneumonia only.

³ No report.

⁴ For influenza only.

In order to facilitate the comparison of the present epidemic in the cities included in the Weekly Health Index with the epidemic of 1918 for the same cities, the excess mortality rate from influenza and pneumonia (all forms) by weeks, from September 8 to November 30, 1918, is shown. These excess rates may be compared with those given in Table IV. It should be noted that the excess rates as computed in Tables IV and V are only approximated, but they are believed to be sufficiently accurate to afford a fair basis for determining the mortality from influenza and pneumonia (all forms) which properly may be attributed to epidemic conditions.

TABLE V.—*Excess of annual death rate per 100,000 from influenza and pneumonia (all forms), by weeks, Sept. 8 to Nov. 30, 1918, over that in corresponding week of median year (1910-1916) in 42 large cities.*¹

City.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.	Nov. 2.	Nov. 9.	Nov. 16.	Nov. 23.	Nov. 30.
Albany, N. Y.	37	.....	31	29	2, 018	5, 025	8, 535	7, 087	2, 300	800	41	488
Atlanta, Ga.	110	.....	15	82	666	1, 972	2, 471	849	633	499	402	643
Baltimore, Md.	-37	-50	43	794	4, 253	10, 419	8, 194	2, 915	953	189	53	65
Birmingham, Ala.	-23	-26	-33	322	1, 493	2, 770	3, 369	2, 095	1, 061	1, 056	990	1, 694
Boston, Mass.	188	1, 634	5, 015	7, 925	6, 680	3, 765	1, 350	753	343	143	172	156
Buffalo, N. Y.	17	56	96	444	1, 892	5, 752	7, 880	4, 894	1, 723	743	217	276
Cambridge, Mass.	253	109	4, 829	6, 461	5, 285	2, 845	867	759	189	262	248	140
Chicago, Ill.	-53	-50	79	728	1, 988	4, 105	6, 620	2, 801	1, 316	600	305	223
Cincinnati, Ohio.	-1	-21	-4	137	749	2, 291	3, 386	2, 957	1, 882	1, 046	1, 137	997
Cleveland, Ohio.	-26	-9	-2	44	177	928	2, 818	4, 282	3, 256	2, 132	1, 403	1, 113
Columbus, Ohio.	-28	40	83	170	579	1, 613	2, 623	2, 084	1, 057	721	860	1, 315
Dalton, Ohio.	33	-9	23	132	1, 155	5, 248	5, 352	4, 463	2, 535	688	45	359
Fall River, Mass.	.....	264	715	3, 863	8, 095	7, 730	3, 863	1, 533	869	447	267	128
Grand Rapids, Mich.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 059	788	628
Indianapolis, Ind.	-6	44	111	356	745	2, 210	1, 968	1, 402	926	735	967	1, 653
Jersey City, N. J.	-65	-2	242	973	3, 666	.....	6, 823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City, Mo.	28	.....	103	47	1, 521	2, 713	3, 173	3, 173	2, 177	1, 198	921	1, 461
Los Angeles, Calif.	36	-14	-42	70	576	1, 144	2, 625	3, 435	2, 759	2, 664	1, 688	1, 405
Louisville, Ky.	20	143	26	228	1, 889	3, 764	3, 770	1, 348	1, 068	678	584	1, 159
Lowell, Mass.	-15	311	1, 451	4, 358	6, 644	5, 441	3, 902	1, 311	252	242	375	-73
Memphis, Tenn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 624	6, 042	5, 479	2, 254	.....	392	402	-20
Milwaukee, Wis.	.....	-4	91	108	711	1, 215	1, 915	1, 328	671	675	427	873
Minneapolis, Minn.	-19	.....	97	120	592	1, 280	1, 963	1, 541	1, 191	1, 151	575	490
Nashville, Tenn.	21	.....	45	124	5, 538	8, 327	5, 420	2, 206	2, 135	446	464	747
Newark, N. J.	.....	9	27	565	2, 205	4, 799	5, 123	4, 444	2, 014	1, 200	687	501
New Haven, Conn.	.....	-32	401	1, 102	2, 479	4, 906	6, 033	5, 519	2, 615	1, 459	503	621
New Orleans, La.	-23	.....	-54	294	1, 852	8, 385	9, 156	4, 368	1, 957	822	281	356
New York, N. Y.	-20	11	93	629	2, 010	4, 107	5, 091	4, 259	2, 122	885	473	223
Oakland, Calif.	19	.....	-32	-9	354	936	3, 271	5, 679	3, 728	1, 603	811	164
Omaha, Nebr.	-53	.....	-26	121	1, 887	4, 547	4, 164	2, 618	.....	1, 245	929	790
Philadelphia, Pa.	-3	31	157	2, 014	7, 716	13, 515	8, 841	3, 448	986	350	154	106
Pittsburgh, Pa.	-18	14	146	430	805	3, 197	4, 816	5, 269	6, 726	4, 369	3, 070	2, 293
Providence, R. I.	3	115	348	1, 868	3, 587	4, 948	4, 210	2, 558	1, 162	575	502	290
Richmond, Va.	66	31	57	1, 246	4, 149	6, 275	4, 025	2, 166	760	586	243	577
Rochester, N. Y.	-42	-49	61	32	612	1, 902	4, 077	3, 989	1, 914	886	646	585
St. Louis, Mo.	15	17	57	82	478	1, 135	1, 436	1, 581	1, 378	1, 358	1, 089	1, 374
St. Paul, Minn.	21	.....	12	-32	1, 177	1, 458	1, 091	2, 000	2, 141	2, 664	1, 705	1, 306
San Francisco, Calif.	-28	53	55	50	92	1, 300	5, 899	7, 927	4, 397	2, 041	857	466
Syracuse, N. Y.	.....	.....	1, 150	4, 410	6, 991	8, 085	4, 425	2, 088	784	610	83	76
Toledo, Ohio.	-20	.....	30	-13	101	886	2, 642	2, 168	1, 575	769	690	421
Washington, D. C.	68	52	373	2, 174	6, 257	7, 989	4, 955	2, 240	584	394	312	364
Worcester, Mass.	141	438	2, 955	5, 891	6, 813	4, 702	2, 465	1, 662	.....	272	744	462

¹ The weekly rates for the median year in the period 1910-1916 have been approximated by plotting the rate for the median year for each month (thus affording a rough "normal" seasonal curve) for each city, and then by reading from the curve the indicated median rate at the mid-point for each week. The excess has been found by subtracting this median rate from the actual rate for each week in 1918. When the difference is "minus" it is so indicated.

IVY AND SUMAC POISONING

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INTRODUCTION.

The fact that certain species of plants belonging to the Rhus or Sumac family exert a poisonous action upon the skin of persons susceptible to their influence, has long been a matter of general recognition. Inasmuch as the poisonous growths possessing this characteristic thrive in America, and are especially prolific in certain sections of the country, it seems desirable from a health standpoint to bring together the general information on this subject in